# BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BIERR. BANGOR ME., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1878. VOLUME XLV--NUMBER 115.

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

PUBLISHED MORNINGS

At No. 1 East End Kenduskeag Bridge

BY

BOUTELLE & BIERR.

A. BOUTELLE. BENJ. A. BIERR.

Terms—$3.00 per year; $4.00 for six months; $2.00 for three months. *Invariably in advance.*

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AGENCIES

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DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

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## Business Cards.

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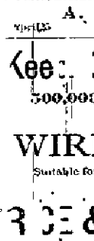

1000 Dozen Files

and am daily adding 50 Dozen per week which I am selling at

The Lowest Prices,

and will warrant them equal to any imported. Call and see them.

*Old Files Re-Cut, as usual.*

108 COLLETT, - - - Exchange St.

may

PLIMPTON, FISK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Windows, Sash, &c.,

MILLINERY,

AND

STRAW GOODS

26 Summer & 92 Hawley Sts.,

BOSTON.

We would call the attention of MILLINERS to an inspection of our stock, as being the largest and most complete to be found in New England. All orders will receive earliest and prompt attention.

may19 2aTh&S3m

A BARGAIN IN CHOICE

DRIED APPLE,

6 cents per pound.

24 pounds for $1.00.

NORTON & FARRINGTON,

may9 139 *Exchange Street.*

STOVES STORED.

Leave your orders at

21, 23 and 27 Central Street,

for your Parlor Stove and have it Stored, Recaned, Blacked and kept free from Rust.

A. NOYES & CO.

apr15 1m

Keep Cut the Flies.

500,000 SQUARE FEET

—OF—

WIRE CLOTH

Suitable for screen doors and windows.

—AT—

RICE & SWEETSER'S,

Successors to E. H. FOGG.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD'S

CELEBRATED

BUCKHORN

AND

CONOVER'S

Bo ossa Asparagus.

A FINE LOT FOR SALE BY

HENRY McLAUGHLIN,

Front Street,

BANGOR.

apr30

OMNIBUS LINE

FOR SALE.

We will sell our Omnibus Line, including two Hacks for summer use and third two-horse winter use, together with the horses now running on same, and all the necessary harness, blankets, &c., pertaining thereto, at a good bargain to the right parties if applied for soon. This is a good opportunity for the right kind of a man to obtain a good steady business that pays well.

J. H. ROBINSON & CO.

march26

NEW WINES AND LIQUORS.

KERAMOS

and other Poems by Henry W. Longfellow.

D. BUGBEE & CO.

apr27

NEW PUTTIES.

Another lot of Fine GILT Wall Papers just received. Also a new assortment of WINDOW SHADES and ROLLERS of various kinds.

CHAS. HIGHT'S,

may3 2 Smith's Block.

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,000,000 lbs. tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories. Taxes paid Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during past 13 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates. march19 eod&w3m

FIELD, ROBERTSON & CO.,

44 Hammond St., Bangor, Maine.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS

MOULDINGS of all kinds made to order at short notice. BOX MAKING, TURNING, JIG and BAND Sawing done in all its branches. WINDOW and DOOR FRAMES constantly on hand and made to order. STAIR NEWELS and BANISTERS for sale and made to order.

N. B. Mr. JOSEPH NASON, one of the best workmen in the State, will give his personal attention to all orders for TURNING, JIG and BAND SAWING, and we guarantee to do the best work at the Lowest prices. ORDERS SOLICITED.

april7 d&wtf

Steam Boiler Shop.

THE HINCKLEY & DGERY IRON CO. having resumed the Steam Boiler and Repair business in their Boiler Shop, at the Corner of Washington and Oak Streets, Bangor, they are now prepared to fill all orders for new work and repairs, in that line by competent workmen, with dispatch and at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also on hand and for sale at lowest prices, new and second hand Steam Engines, and five and six foot horizontal and upright Steam Boilers.

Bangor, Maine, Jan. 23, 1878. dtf


CLOTHING

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE

Boss Clothing House, Exchange Street.

New Spring Stock embracing all qualities from the cheapest to the very finest, all of which I offer at such extreme low prices that even in these hard times everybody can afford to dress well.

| | |
|---|---|
| Men's Strong Working Pants, | from 45 cts to $1.00 |
| Men's Strong Working Suits (Coat Pants and Vest | 3 50 |
| Men's Cotton Worsted Suits do do | 4 50 |
| Man's very nice Business Suits do do | 7 50 |
| Men's extra fine Dress Suits, do do | 14 00 |
| Children Suits age 3 to 9 | 1 50 |
| Boys' Suits, age 8 to 16, | 3 00 |

In Children's and Boys' Suits my assortment is very extensive, and would call special attention to the styles and make up. Have 1000 pairs all wool Men's Pants from 3.25 to 3.00—extra bargains. The biggest slaughter in Men's French Percilla Shirts, double yoke and two collars, regular price 1.25, only 67 cents. The prices and qualities of our goods will convince our customers that our place deserves the name of

The Boss Clothing House, 77 Exchange st.

Sign of the Dressed Man. J. WATERMAN, Proprietor.

apr23 d&w

GOTO C. M. BROWN'S

No. 15 West Market Square,

And see the Best Full Regular English Hose You ever saw for 25 cents per pair.

Also, Children's and Misses' Full Regular Stripe Hose for 37 1-2 cents per pair.

Look at Gent's White Shirt made of the best Wamsutta Cloth for 85 cents each.

50 dozen Towels for 5 cents each. 50 dozen Towels for 10 cents each.

Splendid Marseilles Spread for $3.00, cheap at $5.00.

500 dozen J. & J. P. Coats and Geo. A. Clark Thread for 5 cents a spool.

Ladies Print Wrappers for $1.00.

White Knitting Cotton for 3 cents per Ball.

I have just received a full assortment of Frank Leslie's Paper Patterns, Spring and Summer Styles. Call for New Catalogue.

O. M. BROWN.

Bangor, April 13, 1878.

W. E. WILSON & CO.,

Carriage Manufacturers.

We respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to our splendid assortment of Business and Pleasure Carriages. With a practical experience of twenty years as Carriage Builders, and with introduction of the various modern improvements, giving employment to more but skillful workmen, and always using the most reliable materials, we are prepared at all times to furnish to the public first class Carriages of every description, and of the latest and most approved designs.

We offer among the leading styles for the Spring trade

| | |
|---|---|
| Side Bar Brewster Buggies, | Close Top Rockaways, |
| Button Top Buggies, | Pilentons, |
| Beach Wagons, | Side-Spring Rockaways, |
| Top and No Top Bangor Buggies, | End-Spring Rockaways. |
| Pianoforte Top Indiana Top Buggies, &c. | |

ALSO,

A Great Variety of Second Hand Carriages

A large on hand at bottom prices. Having every facility for repairing done at a small cost, we are enabled to discount to buyers the repair bills they are obliged to pay to all speculators in old Carriages outside of carriage factories.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING

attended to with promptness, and in a thorough manner.

W. E. WILSON & CO.,

Harlow Street, Bangor, Me.

apr27

DRAIN PIPE

FOR SALE BY

JENNE, LEWIN & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

29 CENTRAL STREET.

apr19

Dewitt House, Lewiston, Me.

The Proprietors, formerly of the Franklin House, Bangor, having leased the commodious Hotel for a term of years, are now prepared to accommodate their old friends and the traveling public generally. The Hotel is pleasantly situated on the Corner of Bute and Park Streets, nearly opposite City Building and Post Office, overlooking the Park and forming one of the most beautiful locations in the State. It is also convenient to the principal places of business. It has all the modern conveniences of Steam Heat, Gas, Bath Rooms, Sample Rooms, Billiard Hall. Also a first class Livery Stable. Carriages are always in waiting to take guests to and from the house.

ROYAL QUIMBY, EBEN MURCH, Proprietors.

may27

BUCKSPORT MARINE RAILWAY

L. B. PRATT, Proprietor.

Reduced Rates.

TERMS FOR HAULING OUT & LAY DAYS:

For vessels of 100 tons and upwards, 40 cents per ton for hauling out, 8 cents per ton for each lay day for four days.

All under 100 tons $10.00 for Hauling out, 6 cents per ton for each lay day for four days.

No charge for first day in lay dock.

The management of this Railway, has been placed in charge of WM. BEAZLEY & CO., who as practical Carpenters and Caulkers, are prepared to do repairing of all kinds. All work entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully done.

REFERENCES—L. B. Swazey, Bucksport, J. W. Dresser, Castine, Hugh Ross, Bangor.

For further information inquire of WM. BEAZLEY & CO., Bucksport, Maine.

L. B. PRATT.

Bucksport, April 8, 1878. 2m

READY FOR WORK

I have purchased new tools, and take the shop next door to my old one (Burpee's Friday) and am prepared to fill orders for driving tools at short notice

B. KELLEY,

apr13 Washington St., Bangor.

CRANBERRIES

New Crop Porto Rico Molasses.

Flower and Garden Seeds.

J. E. SNOW,

apr10 2 West Market Square.

FOR SALE.

This fine bred stallion is of a rich brown color, perfectly sound, without a blemish, stands sixteen hands high, six years old, with a record of 2.34, can now half mile track, but can trot very much faster.

He was bred in New Jersey, by W. C. Norton, and has full sisters leading in the Stakes, viz: Lady Fulliter, Lady Flashford, and others very promising. He was sired by Black Cloud, he by Dobbs' Old Black Hawk, he by Jerry Rushaw, and he by imported Grand Sachem. (Arabian.) His dam was the renowned mare Prime, whose stock sold for $31,000 at one fashionable mentioned through Wilkes Spirit at the time of her death. Through his grandam he gets two strains of Messenger, the being by Bonsham, by old Abdalah, and through young Rattler he gets one strain.

For full particulars as to terms, &c., apply to

CHAS. W. BELL,

apr22 14 Elliot Row, St. John, N. B. 1m

Choice Carriages,

Bird Cages, Base Ball, Croquet, very cheap.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Parasols, Fans, Opera Glasses, &c., repaired.

Engraving of every kind.

DANIEL WHITE,

apr25 No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS

AT NO. 1 MAIN ST.

I have made an entire change in the Photograph Rooms formerly occupied by E. M. Warren. Have re-fitted and furnished them in the most approved manner and will ever devote my best endeavors to the work. I respectfully solicit the public patronage.

Photographs at popular prices.

CHAS. A. CALL, Photographer,

apr17 Mar 26m No. 1 Main Street.

THE PHŒNIX BRAND

PURE WHITE LEAD

KERAMOS

and other Poems by Henry W. Longfellow.

It is corroded by the only true method known as the

"OLD DUTCH PROCESS,"

and is sold with the positive assurance of absolute purity, by

HARDY, RE, IN & STIEL Co.,

BANGOR.

marl8 d&w


## Real Estate.


Furnished House for Rent.

Mrs. Jameson's, State Street. Molly water, Furnace, Gas. Apply to

JOHN S. SMITH,

may10 tf Office Masonic Block, Main St.

For Rent.

On Main Street, near Cedar, two cozy tenements of four rooms each, with Holly Water.

ALFRED JONES.

may10 (Com. Corp.)

For Sale.

The Gilman Farm of 100 acres, laying about one mile from the City, on the Maine Railroad. This is valuable for a hay farm. The soil is clay, loam and meadow. Cuts a fair amount of meadow hay yearly without dressing.

It will be Sold at a Bargain.

If not sold it will be rented. Address

J. S. P. BUKNHAM,

may10 4w 12 Market Square, Portland, Me.

FOR SALE.

A nice store in Newport, Maine. Main building 25 by 30, two story, with ell attached. Rooms in second story, all finished in nice shape for a family, and store will sell well for almost any kind of business, with lot of land, will be sold at a great trade. Terms easy. See or address,

FOREST READY,

24 West Market Square,

may9 tf Bangor.

FOR SALE.

The Desirable Residence, No. 12 Birch St., next State St.,

Consisting of House, Ell, Carriage House and Stable, all in good repair, well supplied with hard and soft water. Lot 65 by 155.

Will be sold at a Great Bargain

A rare opportunity to secure a home. Can be examined at any time. For particulars apply on the premises, or to

A. B. ROBINSON

may7 tf At N. Central St., Bangor.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good Farm at Dedham, 11 miles from Bangor, 115 acres land, cuts 25 to 30 tons Hay, good village and pastures, good Lumber and Wood lot. House and Stable. Farming tools if desired. Terms easy.

W. E. PARKER,

Dedham Tanner, Maine.

In quire 33 Exchange St.

apr18 d&w1w PARKER & PEAKES.

For Rent.

A convenient and desirable Tenement, newly painted and apartments throughout, situated on Court St., a few minutes' walk from the Postoffice. Inquire of J. A. Freese & Son, 61 Hammond St.

may8 tf

For Rent.

A good Tenement of eight rooms. Call at

A. E. POTTER'S STORE,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

may7 tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A nice House and 3½ with stated room with Store and Stable connected, located one mile from center of East Corinth Village. For particulars inquire of

T. R. MCDONALD,

May 1st, 1878. East Corinth, Me.

4w

Offices for Rent.

Two good rooms over Chamberlain & Holsdon's Office, on Hammond Street, very convenient for Lawyers or Physicians.

Also, a nice tenement on corner of York and Newbury sts.

E. B. THATCHER,

apr12 38 Exchange Street.

or GEO. A. THATCHER, 6 Adams St.

Houses for Sale or Rent.

Three Single Tenement Houses, pleasantly located and in good repair, some of which are now vacant or soon to be, will be *sold or rented* at a low rate if applied for soon.

apr11 tfw2 GEO. W. ADD, Penny Block.

TO LET.

A desirable Tenement of six rooms with conveniences. Inquire of

SAMUEL CLEMENT,

apr17 No. 52 Cedar Street.

FOR SALE.

The new and design ble house, No. 47 Court Street, residence of the late E. L. Boardman. This house is fitted with all the modern conveniences including furnace, gas, hot and cold water and bath room. Terms easy.

Apply on the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., to

F. T. BOARDMAN, Adm'r.

apr6

For Rent.

Room in "Hatch Block," Main St

FRED A. HATCH.

mar18

For Sale or Rent.

A nice little House, Ell and Stable, with three-fourths other lots of land, on Thatcher Street. For particulars inquire of

JOHN NEALEY,

2 West Market Square.

For Rent.

Two tenements in good repair on Pine st. Apply to MRS. SUSAN J. LEIGHTON,

may19 83 Pine street.

For Sale or Rent.

Brick House 109 Court Street. Eleven good rooms newly papered and painted, with Stable, and Garden which fronts the street and is a good building lot.

If not sold soon will be rented. Apply to

JOHN PAINE.

apr19 rmo


WARNING.


Pensions Pensions

A law has just passed giving a Pension of $30 per month in all Soldiers of the War of 1812, who served 14 days, or were in any engagement, and their widows, also, are entitled to the same pension, regardless of the date of their marriage. I am authorized to obtain the pensions for all who are entitled.

Application can be made to me in person at my office in Bangor, or by letter. The earlier the application the better for the applicant.

I have all the rolls and records of every soldier of the War, with their names in alphabetical order so that every soldier's service can be readily ascertained.

*No other person is made his these records, except C. P. Brown, Esq.*

Department now slow in mailable and inexperienced hands.

A. J. CHAPMAN,

U. S. War Claim Agent.

Bangor, March 11, 1878.


NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1878, Richard P. Stone of Bangor, assigned to me all his property, both real and personal, except such as is by law exempt from attachment, for the benefit of all his creditors. Those members thereof, who have proved their claims to said assignment under the laws of the State.

JOS. S. WHEELWRIGHT, Assignee.

apr28


CAMPHOR

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT LOW PRICES.

Moths are destroyed by it! Call

at CITY DRUG STORE.

WM. E. MANN.

PAINT BRUSHES

Carriage Sponge,

Furniture Brushes,

Powdered Pumice Stone,

Chamois Skins,

Silver Soap,

and other useful seasonable goods.

City Drug Store.

WM. E. MANN,

apr18


## Bangor Daily Whig and Courier.


Daily Established 1833—Weekly, 1841.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

| | |
|---|---|
| For one square (one inch in space) one measure, | $1 00 |
| For one square, two insertions | 1 25 |
| For one square, three times in the Daily | 1 50 |
| For one square, one week | 2 00 |
| Each week's continuance | 75 |
| For half square, three times | 1 00 |
| For half square, one week | 1 50 |
| Each week's continuance | 50 |
| For one square, in Weekly, three times | 1 00 |
| Each week's continuance | 75 |

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$2.50 per square for first week—$1.00 per square for continuance.

DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."

Advertisements without *three times a week* or *two-thirds price*; *two times a week*, one half price; *one time a week*, one-third price.

Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

All transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion, for solid matter, and 25 cents per line for leaded.


## MAINE STATE RAILROAD TAX.

### Decision of U. S. Supreme Court.

The following is the official text of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court affirming that of the Supreme Court of Maine in sustaining the validity of the law assessing tax upon the Maine Central Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 953.—OCTOBER TERM, 1877.

The Maine Central Railroad Company, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The State of Maine. In error to the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court.

An act of the legislature of Maine, passed in 1874, provides for a tax upon the corporate franchise of every railroad company in that State at the rate of one and one-half per cent. upon its estimated value, determined in this wise. The governor and council of the state are each year required to ascertain the true market value of its shares, and estimate therefrom the fair cash valuation of all the shares constituting its capital stock, on the first day of the preceding April. From this valuation are to be deducted the value of its real estate and other property subjected to local taxation, and where its lines extend beyond the limits of the state, such portion of the valuation as is proportional to the length of that part of the line lying without the state. Upon the value of the franchise thus determined, the governor and council are to assess the tax; the assessment is to be certified by the secretary of state to the treasurer, and by him notice thereof is to be given to the company. The tax thus assessed is to be in lieu of all taxes on shares of the company previously required by law, and in case of non-payment, an action will lie for its collection.

The Maine Central Railroad Company was a corporation of Maine in 1876, and the owner of a railroad in the state, and its franchise was assessed and taxed for that year under this statute. It is admitted that the provisions of the statute were in all respects complied with, and the required notice of the assessment given to the company. The tax not being paid, the present action of debt was brought for its recovery. The company pleaded in defence that the act of 1871 was in conflict with the provisions of its charter, and also with the constitution of the state, and of the United States, in that it impaired the obligation of the contract contained in the charter. Upon an agreed statement of facts, the case was submitted to the supreme court of the state for its decision. That court gave judgment for the state, sustaining the validity of the tax; and the company has brought the case here on writ of error.

The Maine Central Railroad Company was originally formed in October, 1862, by the consolidation of two distinct corporations, the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company, which was incorporated in March, 1846, and had constructed a railway from Waterville to Danville, in the state, and the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company, which was incorporated in April, 1845, and had constructed a railway from Bangor to Waterville.

The charter of each company requires it to keep a regular account of its disbursements, expenditures, and receipts, in a book, which was to be open at all times to the inspection of the governor and council, and any committee of the legislature, and required its treasurer, at the expiration of every year, to make under oath an exhibit to the legislature of the net profits derived from the income of its road. It also provided that the real estate of the company should be taxable by the towns, cities, and plantations in which it lay, in the same manner as that of private persons, and its value be estimated in the same way; and that the shares of the stockholders should be deemed personal estate, taxable to them at their places of residence. It also provided that whenever the annual net income of the company amounted to ten per cent upon the cost of the road and "its appendages, and incidental expenses," the directors should make a special report of the fact to the legislature, "from and after which time" one moiety, or such other portion as the legislature might determine, of the net income accruing thereafter, above the ten per cent., first to be paid to the stockholders, should annually be paid by the treasurer of the corporation as a tax into the treasury of the state; and it declared that no other tax should ever be levied or assessed on the corporation or any of its privileges or franchises; and that the charter should "not be revoked, annulled, altered, limited, or restrained without the consent of the corporation, except by due process of law."

The consolidation of these two companies into the Maine Central Railroad Company was effected under an act passed in April, 1856, which authorized it upon the agreement of their directors, approved by the stockholders, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of carrying the same into effect, the name of the new corporation, the number of its directors, the time and place of holding the first election, the amount of its capital, the number of shares of stock, and the manner of converting the shares of the capital stock of each of the corporations into those of the new corporation; and filing a duplicate or counterpart of the agreement in the office of the secretary of state. Immediately afterwards upon the election of the directors, the corporations making the agreement were to be consolidated, and together to constitute a new corporation by the name therein mentioned. The act provided that the new corporation thus formed should have "all the powers, privileges, and immunities" possessed by each of the corporations entering into the agreement, and be subject to all the legal obligations then resting upon them respectively; with a proviso, however, that it should not be construed as extinguishing the old corporations or annulling their charters, but that they should be "regarded as still subsisting so far as their continuance for the purpose of upholding any rights, title, or interest, power, privilege, or immunity, ever possessed, exercised, or enjoyed by either of them may be necessary for the protection of the creditors or mortgagees of either of them, or of such new corporation; the separate exercise of their respective powers and the separate enjoyment of their respective privileges and immunities being suspended, until the protection of such creditors or mortgagees shall require their resumption, when such suspension shall cease, so far and for such time as the protection of such creditors or mortgagees may require."

Some years after this consolidation, by a law passed in 1873, three other railroad companies, at that time under lease to the Maine Central Railroad Company, were allowed to consolidate with it, upon the same terms and conditions, so far as applicable, prescribed by the act of 1856; and such consolidation was effected in 1874. It is upon the franchise of the corporation thus formed upon the second consolidation, that the tax was assessed and levied, for which the present action is brought.

The principal question for our determination is whether the conditional and limited taxation, to which the two original companies first consolidated were subjected, is extended to the present corporation defendant after its second consolidation. As the act of 1856, authorizing the first consolidation, conferred upon the new corporation "all the powers, privileges, and immunities" possessed by each of the consolidating companies, and the act of 1873 by reference adopts the same provisions, it is contended that the new company is exempt from any other taxation than that to which they were subjected, at least, that so much of the road of the company as originally belonged to those consolidating companies is thus exempt.

It is not questioned by counsel on either side that the charter of a private corporation is a contract between the state and its corporators, and protected under the Constitution of the United States, like any other contract from legislation impairing its obligation. This has been so often decided that its statement is only the repetition of an admitted legal principle. The only question for serious inquiry, where legislation affecting the charter is the subject of complaint, is whether it does in fact impair the obligation of the contract, for there may be legislation touching the powers of the corporation which will not have that result. Nor is it questioned by counsel that the taxation, both in its mode and extent, may be so prescribed in the charter as to preclude any subsequent interference by the state with either. Repeated decisions of this court have so adjudged; though the right of one legislature to bind its successors in the exercise of its power of taxation, which is an essential attribute of sovereignty, has met with frequent earnest dissent from a minority of the court.

The provision in the charters of the two original companies was a clear conditional limitation upon the power of the state to tax them. Language could not be made more direct and positive. Only upon the annual net income received from the profits of the companies above the ten per cent. paid to the stockholders, could a tax be imposed by the state, and then only a portion of such net income could be exacted. "No other tax" said the charter, shall ever be levied or assessed on the corporation or any of their privileges or franchises." Of course these companies were distinct corporations, only the tax thus prescribed could be imposed upon them. But when they were merged in the new corporation, the distinct corporate existence ceased, except so far as their existence might be necessary for the protection of their creditors or mortgagees, or those of the new corporation. The condition on which the new limitation of taxation was prescribed could be performed only while the companies were distinct corporations operating separate lines. Those companies only were required to keep an account of their disbursements, expenditures, and receipts for the inspection of the governor and council, and committees of legislature. The treasurers only were bound to render to the legislature at the expiration of every year, exhibits under oath of the net profits of their roads. Their directors only were called upon to make a special report to the legislature, whenever their annual income amounted to ten per cent. upon the cost and expenses of their roads; it was only upon such report that the legislature was to determine the portion of the income which should be received in lieu of other taxes. The new company was subject to no such duty of keeping an account of the expenditures and receipts of the original lines; its directors were not called upon to make any report as to the income of such lines, nor was its treasurer required to make any annual exhibit of the net profits derived from them. The assets of all the companies were intermingled and continued as they were run over the whole length of the several roads. It would have been impossible to show what would have been the profits of each road without consolidation. Only an approximation of them would have been attainable; and that would have been based upon estimates more or less speculative in their character.

The consolidation of the original companies was a voluntary proceeding on the part. The law made it dependent upon their agreement, and that law was presumably passed upon their request, as they are named in it and they acted under it. Having thus disabled themselves from a compliance with the conditions, upon the performance of which the amount to be paid to the state in the form of a tax could be ascertained, they must be considered as having waived the exemption dependent upon such performance. Their exemption was qualified by their duties and dependence upon them. They incapacitated themselves from the performance of those duties by a proceeding, which they supposed would give them greater advantages than they possessed in their separate condition, and they thus lost their exemption. The new company was not charged with the duties which they were to perform to the state, and by which the state was to be governed in its taxation, nor was the state under any obligation to accept a substituted performance from other parties.

The provision in the act authorizing the consolidation, that the new company should have all the powers, privileges, and immunities of the original companies, must, therefore, be taken with the qualification that it should have them so far as they could be exercised or enjoyed by it, with its different officers and distinct constitution. Where the exercise or enjoyment required other officers or a different constitution the grant to that extent was necessarily inoperative.

The Maine Central Railroad Company was, upon the consolidation of the original companies, a new corporation, as distinct from them as though it had been created before their existence. The fact that the powers, privileges, and immunities which they had possessed were conferred upon the new company, so far as they could be exercised or enjoyed by it, in no respect affected its character as a distinct body. A new corporation may be as readily created by the union of two or more corporations as by the union of individuals; and its powers and privileges may as well be derived by reference to the charters of other companies as by special enumeration.

It follows that the limitation of the taxing power of the state to a portion of their net income prescribed in the charters of the old company, ceased upon consolidation into the Maine Central. When the new company came into existence it became subject to the provision of the general law of 1831, which declared that all acts of incorporation subsequently passed should at all times thereafter "be liable to be amended, altered, or repealed at the pleasure of the legislature, in the same manner as if an express provision to that effect were therein contained, unless there shall have been inserted in such act of incorporation an expression of a contrary provision to the contrary." Although this provision could not bind any succeeding legislature, which might choose to disregard it, so long as it remained unrepealed subsequent legislation not repugnant to it was controlled by it, and must be construed and enforced in connection with it. There was no limitation in the act of incorporation of the new company, upon the legislative power of amendment and alteration, and of course, there was none upon the extent and mode of taxation which might be subsequently adopted. By the reservation in the law of 1831, which is to be considered as if embodied in that act, the state retained the power to alter it in all particulars concerning the grant to the new company, formed under it, of corporate rights, privileges, and immunities. The existence of the corporation, and franchises and immunities, derived directly from the state, were thus kept under its control. Rights and interests acquired by the company, not constituting a part of the contract of incorporation, stand upon a different footing, but no such rights or interests are here involved.—(New Jersey vs. Yard, 95 U. S., 104; Tomlinson vs. Jessup, 15 Wall. 454.)

The several cases cited by counsel, from the decisions of this court, upon the effect of consolidating several companies where some of them possess an immunity from taxation, do not militate against the views here expressed. They are the cases of the Delaware Railroad Tax (18 Wall., 206), the Central Railroad and Banking Company vs. Georgia (92 U. S., 665), and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company vs. Virginia (94 U. S., 718). In the Delaware Railroad Tax Case, it appeared that three companies, one of which owned a railroad in Pennsylvania, one a railroad in Maryland, and one a railroad in Delaware, were consolidated into one company under the legislation of those states. The act of the legislature of Delaware declared that the respective companies should constitute one company and be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities which each and all of them possessed and enjoyed under their respective charters; and one of those charters, which was granted by Maryland, had exempted the shares of the capital stock of its company from taxation. It was held that the provision in the Delaware act in no respect affected its power of taxation upon the property of the new company in that state; that the new company stood in each state as the original company had previously stood in that state, invested with the same rights and subject to the same liabilities; and that it was not the intention of either state to enforce within its limits the legislation of the other. The decision has no bearing upon the questions involved in the present case.

In the Central Railroad and Banking Company vs. Georgia, it was held that the consolidation of two railroad companies did not necessarily work a dissolution of both and the creation of a new corporation; that whether such would be its effect, depended upon the legislative intent manifested in the statute under which the consolidation took place; that in the case under consideration, the two companies there mentioned were not dissolved by their consolidation; that the consolidated company continued to possess all the rights and immunities which were conferred upon each company by its original charter, and that such as one of the companies was exempted from liability to any greater tax than one-half of one per centum of its net annual income, the exemption continued after the consolidation. The state in that case held that a new company was the result of the consolidation, and that its charter was a contract, subject to repeal or modification at the will of the legislature. The court replied, that if the charter of the company having the exemption had been surrendered, and a new corporation created by the consolidation, the consequences claimed by the state might and probably would follow. There is nothing in this decision which touches the case at bar.

In the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company vs. Virginia, it was held that a railroad corporation formed under an act of the legislature by the consolidation of existing companies, and vested with all the rights, privileges, franchises and property which may have been vested in either company prior to the act of consolidation, acquired no greater immunity from taxation than had been severally enjoyed by the original companies as to the portions of the road belonging to them, and that whatever property had been subjected to taxation previous to the consolidation, remained so afterwards. This decision has no application to the questions involved in the case before us. In none of those cases were duties required of the original companies and their directors and officers, which could not have been equally discharged by the new companies, nor was the extent or mode of taxation made dependent upon information to be furnished by officers who, upon the consolidation of the companies, had ceased to exist.

We have in this opinion made no reference to the charters of the three railroad companies which were consolidated with the Maine Central company in 1874. It is admitted that the charters of two of them contained no limitation upon the taxing power of the state. The third company, incorporated in 1838, acquired by an act passed in 1845 a conditional exemption from taxation like that in the charters of the two companies in the first consolidation. A mortgage upon its road and franchises was, in 1852, foreclosed by the mortgagees, who purchased the property and formed a new corporation. This new corporation was, by the statute which authorized it, declared invested with the legal rights and immunities of the original corporation. When it afterwards consolidated with the Maine Central its rights and immunities passed to that company only to the extent and subject to the same limitations as those of the original two companies.

It follows that there is no error in the judgment of the Supreme Court of Maine; and it is, therefore, affirmed.

Mr. Justice Strong dissented.

## STATE NEWS.

### Aroostook.

The Aroostook farmers are sowing a large lot of western seed oats.

The rear of Leighton's 3-million drive passed Houlton last Saturday.

The hay crop of Aroostook county promises well. The grass never looked better at this date.

Three roughs from the "drive" hitched up row in Houlton last Saturday, and were jailed

$1,350 have been subscribed toward the erection of a temperance hall in Houlton.

A. G. Hunt intends leaving Houlton this week with ten fine horses for the Boston market, among them two beautiful dapple greys, purchased of A. P. Cook of Houlton.

Jarvis Kitchen of Monticello, who lost a valuable stock horse recently, arrived from Prince Edward Island last week with another even heavier than the one lost. He is called the Island Boy, and weighs 1650 pounds.

An unsuccessful attempt was made, one night last week, to burglariously enter J. Waterman's clothing store at Houlton. Two panes of glass were broken in a side window, upon the inside of which was a strong wooden shutter securely fastened.

### Cumberland.

Judge Symonds has appointed Deputy Clerk Dennett Clerk of the Courts, in Cumberland County, until the appointment of Mr. Littlefield's successor by the Governor and Council. The clerk appointed by the latter will hold office until January 1st, and be succeeded by the person elected at the annual September election. The candidates at present named are Deputy Clerk Dennett and the former clerk, D. W. Fessenden, Esq.

The *Argus* says: Owing to the switch being moved under the line of connection at the Rochester and Grand Trunk tracks at the transfer station at Fish Point, Monday afternoon, the engine attached to the Montreal express grazed the out-going Portland & Worcester express, and smashed the woodwork on one side of the rear car considerably. The Grand Trunk engine was also damaged somewhat.

The Cumberland Bar met Tuesday afternoon, and appointed Judges Cleaves and Knight and Mr. H. W. Swasey to draw up resolutions of respect to the memory of the late clerk.

Ricker who cut his throat at the jail, in Portland, appears to be recovering.

Monday afternoon a party of well known railroad men went on an excursion over the Rochester road in a car drawn by the new and elegant locomotive Governor Washburn, intended for the Brickfield branch railroad, just completed at the Portland Company's Works.

### Hancock.

Mis Lydia Hartwell, of Augusta, died at Ampolis, Maryland, on the 10th inst., where she had resided more than a year with a niece. Her age was about 50 years. The deceased was a Christian lady of fine culture, a daughter of the late John Hartwell. The remains will be brought to Augusta, and taken to the family burial ground in the Cony cemetary, where the burial services of the Episcopal church will be observed.

### Oxford.

All the bridges on the Rumford Falls and Buckfield Branch Railroad will be completed this week and the road bed is now in excellent condition; and the laying of the iron rails is progressing as rapidly as possible. One of the locomotives is already finished, and another will be completed within the next two weeks.

As evidence of changing times—and for the better, too—it is related that a Chicago woman has written a poem and dedicated it to her husband.

The Lynn *Reporter*, taking a hopeful view of affairs, says

This is not the deluge. The sun is behind a cloud, and it has been a long storm, but there is light yet, if we only wait for the breaking away. Despondency will avail nothing. Hope on, hope ever, should be our motto. There is a good time coming. Let us possess our souls in patience. The experience of the past will help us in the future, and if we have obtained wisdom we shall yet say that it has been good for us that we have been afflicted.

The New York *Times* thus refers to the workingmen of this country.

Our workingmen are our the mild, people who think and reason with more or less accuracy, and who have some regard for individual rights and the principles of social order. If they are in danger of becoming infected by doctrines subversive of these, it is not because they are reckless, but mistaken. They are not to be classed with socialists and denounced as enemies of society and good order, but to be enlightened and convinced. It will not do to go on ignoring the fact that they have some degree of intelligence, a good deal of earnestness, and a power that may be used with enormous effect for good or evil. We do no believe they are disposed to take a course which will result in mischief and injustice, and if they appear to be tending in that direction it is because they are misled. They must be dealt with in all earnestness and sincerity, and made to see, if possible, that they are running counter to reason and common sense.


Hand Sewed Imitation French Kid Button, only $3.50.

Every lady should try one pair. No tacks or nails to hurt the feet. They are pronounced by all to be the most comfortable Boot worn.

BROADWAY

Imitation French Kid Button, Kid Side Lace Boots from $2.00 up.

Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes all kinds and sorts, selling low.

GENTS' FINE SHOES, in Button, Alexis, and Congress, BELMONTES and Oil Goat, French and Calf.

Boys' School Caps, Stiff and Soft Hats, Umbrellas, Boys' Straw Hats.

No trouble to show goods at

F. A. CURTIS,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

apr25

VESSEL FOR SALE.

Brig ABBY THAXTER, per comp now lying at Cutler, Maine, by

THOS. A. TAYLOR,

No. 12 Broad Street.

Bangor, March 11, 1878.

MT. KINEO HOUSE,

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE.

TROUT FISHING good the month.

may1 1m J. A. DENNEN, Supt.

SWEET CLIPPER CHEWING NAVY Tobacco

A rich, lasting juice at Centennial Exposition for the chew

# Fair and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of Weekly Fair Courier."

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.


## THE DEMOCRATIC "FRAUD" RESOLUTIONS.

[From the New York Herald.]

The proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday will attract general attention. We have only the most kindly and considerate sentiments toward Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, the truly estimable gentleman who offered the resolution, Mr. Potter is ambitious to be the next Governor of New York, a position which he would grace and adorn, but which he can have no reasonable hope of achieving against the opposition of the Tilden Democrats. Mr. Potter's relations with the John Kelley or anti-Tilden Democrats are genial and kindly, since he was Mr. Kelley's favorite candidate for the Governorship when Mr. Tilden, by one of his characteristic feats of strategy, secured the nomination of Mr. Robinson, the efficient and downright Governor now in office. Mr. Tilden has evinced his usual craft and artfulness in getting Mr. Potter to offer and take charge of this resolution. No better device could have been hit upon for blinding the country to the real purpose of this movement, which is to reopen the Presidential question. It is an attempt to enter the wedge by its thin edge. The ambition of Mr. Potter to be Governor of New York has been played upon to make him a cat's-paw for Mr. Tilden's chestnuts. Governor Robinson is a deservedly popular man with the Democratic party of New York, and the Tilden influence added to his own strength would easily secure him a renomination. But if the Tilden influence were diverted to Mr. Potter this gentleman, unless Mr. Kelley should desert him, would have fair chances for the next nomination. Mr. Potter has been seduced and cajoled by this bait, and his course in the House yesterday betrays his anxiety to stand well with both the Tilden faction and the Kelley faction in his own State. While allowing himself to be made Mr. Tilden's tool in demanding an investigation he evinced his allegiance to the Kelly faction by disclaiming any intention to reopen the Presidential question. We regret that a gentleman of Mr. Potter's ability and standing has been misled by his ambition into playing this trimming and shuffling part in so conspicuous a theatre. He will not secure the coveted Democratic nomination for the Governorship by this kind of legerdemain. His quasi allegiance to Tilden will alienate his old friend Kelly, who pushed him for the Governorship in the Democratic State Convention of 1876, and the friends of Governor Robinson will contribute to his defeat.

We suppose there can no longer be any doubt that the movement in the House yesterday was instigated by Mr. Tilden. Had he remained in Europe, or had he died on his homeward voyage, nobody would have undertaken to reopen the question of Mr. Hayes' title. Mr. Tilden has always prided himself on the secret, underhand method which he calls a "still hunt," and his disguised hand is apparent in this attempt to unsettle the great national decision made in February, 1877. He has been behind Montgomery Blair as a prompting and directing spirit as he is behind Mr. Potter in the resolution which was moved yesterday. His selfish and unscrupulous ambition subordinates the public tranquility to his personal aims. Had Mr. Tilden, either by a public declaration or by a private intimation to his friends, discountenanced any attempt to disturb the title of President Hayes the country would have heard nothing of the present investigation. This sore-headed, disappointed man is the one party in interest, the one active abettor of Mr. Blair, the one prompter and paymaster of the harrowing investigations in Florida which fulfilled their aim in the resolution offered in the House yesterday by Mr. Potter. That Mr. Tilden is at the bottom of this movement is evident from the fact that he is the only man in the country who has a personal interest in tearing open the settlement made by Congress through the Electoral Commission. A single word from him, the faintest hint from him, would have arrested this whole business. Instead of checking it he has promoted it. Mr. Blair's memorial and Mr. Potter's resolution are the open results of a "still hunt" by the arch intriguer of Gramercy Park. A discussion of the subject which did not recognize his plotting hand would be like the play of "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet omitted. No discerning man can be hoodwinked by Mr. Tilden's artful attempts at concealment. He cannot be permitted to escape the responsibility which he lacks the courage to avow.

The resolution which Mr. Potter offered in the House yesterday cannot be described as a triumphant success. Its supporters "reckoned without their host" and by an easy parliamentary device it was stranded for the day. It is not the first time that Mr. Tilden has had occasion to realize that—

"There's many a slip
'twixt the cup and the lip."

The simple refusal of the Republicans to vote foiled the Democrats and exposed them to jeering derision. Their confident attempt to drive the resolution through, under the whip and spur of the previous question, laid them flat upon their backs and made them a laughing stock. This simple refusal of the Republican members to vote on the question left the House without a quorum and forced poor Mr. Potter to move an adjournment—a humiliating ending of a day's work which was so promptly begun. The resolution did not pass, and it is to come up as unfinished business to-day. If the Democrats can succeed in getting a sufficient number of their own members in the House to form a quorum they may pass the resolution, but their egregious blunders and ridiculous defeat yesterday have stripped the movement of all prestige. Even, if they get a quorum of Democratic members the Republicans can filibuster and postpone action and keep the thing hanging by the gill until the expected impression on the public mind is lost.

The Democrats made their position ridiculous by contending that their resolution was entitled to come in as a question of high privilege on the memorial of the Maryland Legislature. That memorial was presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee several weeks ago, and this investigation was started upon the new evidence supplied by the Florida confessions. As the Maryland memorial was in advance of these confessions, as it had no relation to them, as it was received and referred on its separate merits, it is not easy to see how it can be made a pretext for elevating the subsequent Florida confessions to a question of high privilege. The Maryland memorial had no relation to the new evidence, and was disposed of on its separate merits. The Florida confessions, which afterward came in, were quite independent of them. Their subsequent investigation is founded on them. It is utterly irrelevant to drag in the Maryland memorial as a ground for making the investigation a question of high privilege. Such a "twistification" shows how hard pushed the Democrats were to discover or invent a basis of action. The Maryland memorial had no relation to the new evidence which lies at the foundation of the proposed inquiry, and it is an afterthought and a confession of weakness to confound the memorials with the confessions. The Democrats have been inveigled by Mr. Tilden into a tight place, and whether they can extricate themselves remains to be seen.

## REVOLUTIONARY DEMONS UNMASKED.

[Special Cor. Boston Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, May 14. It may well be understood now as later that the movement of the Democrats means mischief and revolution, if a pretext can be found for it. This evening it has called out that a proposition made in the caucus to formally pledge the party to a declaration that no attempt should be made to remove the President was not favorably received. Casey Young of Tennessee is understood to have offered a resolution of that purport, and it was considered. Two reports are current as to the disposition made of it. One is, that it was withdrawn, and the other that it was laid on the table. The Democrats are particularly redhant on this topic. It is coming to be the opinion here among Republicans, and every development strengthens that view, that all the professions of purpose to reform were the declared one, of discovering the truth for the sake simply of having it known, are untrustworthy. Potter may personally have no other aim, but here are men who have other views, and these seem to be the informing and controlling powers in the matter. Another Congress will not consider itself bound by anything Potter may have declared. It is patent that the prime movers in this scheme are not Southern but Northern men. Most of the Southern men deprecate it, but they yield to the demands of party. New York and Ohio men are the most clamorous advocates of it. A great many rumors are rife about damaging evidence now in possession of the Democrats implicating Noyes, John Sherman and the President in instigating fraud. Some who profess to know what this evidence is shake their heads wisely and decline to talk about the subject. How much substantial truth there may be under the mystery cannot now be known. But it is tolerably certain that if the investigation is ordered, and it reveals what some expect it to reveal, the Democratic party, in its present temper, can hardly be restrained from going all lengths. The violent will force the conservatives, as they did in the South when secession was determined upon; that is, if the party in the country is in the exciter condition of the politicians here.

## A PROMPT RESPONSE TO POTTER.

The following letter has been forwarded by Mr. Anderson, formerly Supervisor of Registration in East Feliciana, Louisiana, who is now a resident of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

The statement in the preamble to the resolution providing for an inquiry into the election of Louisiana, presented in the House by you yesterday, that "James E. Anderson, the supervisor of registration of East Feliciana, "falsely protested that the election in the precincts of the parish had not been fair and free," is, in point of fact, not true. I am the person who made the returns of the election for Presidential electors in 1876 from East Feliciana. Those returns, and all papers connected therewith, made and executed by me, are true, and strictly in accordance with the facts in the case. That I am abundantly able to show before any impartial tribunal empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers.

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

To Clarkson N. Potter.

## COMMON SENSE IN ADVERTISING.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

We notice in the leading newspapers of late a good deal of sensible talk on the subject of advertising. Much of it is contributed by leading advertisers themselves, who have had large experience and have kept such a careful and intelligent record of the costs and results of the various kinds of advertising that their testimony amounts to a practical demonstration. They have tried all methods, from the stereopticon and the street car placard to the big white painted letters on fences and the periodical handbills strewed with advertisements and shoved under the doors or into the pockets of people who never open them. The testimony of all these experienced men enforces the conclusion, that, for a genuine, effective advertising medium, which is sure to bring a prompt and liberal return for the money invested, there is nothing comparable to a moderate space in the columns of a live, interesting newspaper, to which the intelligent and well-to-do people of a community look for news and opinions upon current events. We venture to say that every business man in Cleveland who has made a trial of the various methods of advertising under discussion has reached the same conclusion. The day of illustrated placards, almanacs and "advertisers' directories" is past in this country. The business has been overdone, fortunes been wasted in it, and the barrenness of results from all such outlay has prejudiced some classes of business men against the whole subject of advertising. This prejudice is, however, but limited and temporary, and the tide of intelligent opinion is setting back to first principles—that is, in favor of fresh, well-written and attractive advertisements, frequently changed in form and, inserted in the leading newspapers of the community that the advertiser desires to reach. Money judiciously expended in this way is never lost, and it often brings a return of ten, twenty or fifty fold. The influence and range of the daily newspaper are broadening and deepening day by day. The journalism of the United States has ripened and improved in tone and character more during the past ten years than it had done in the previous fifty. We are a busy people, and have little time or taste for long stories. The increased range and variety of the newspaper is trenching upon the domain of the book publisher, the pulpit and the lecturer. More and more, year by year, the daily journal is furnishing almost the sole reading matter of a large proportion of the people. For exactly this reason its value as an advertising medium is increasing day by day. We say this from no merely selfish motive, but because it is true, and it is to the interest of business men who are preparing to spread their sails to the spring breezes of returning prosperity that they bear it in mind. Money spent in advertising may be wasted or it may go to do an injury, according to the degree of intelligence with which it is dispensed. Put it into a good, live, popular newspaper, which will carry your advertisement to the counting-rooms, the breakfast tables, and the firesides of the people who have wants to be met and money with which to meet them. This is the whole priceless secret of successful advertising.

The Democrats of Ohio want to rearrange the Congressional districts of that State, in order that with the same number of votes, they may elect more members. We doubt if they can gerrymander the State more successfully than their party brethren have done in Raleigh, N. C., where, at the late city election, 649 Democratic votes elected 11 Aldermen, and 734 Republican votes elected only 6.

Old Mr. Langdon, who achieved some notoriety at the first of the war by urging the Confederates to *take no prisoners*, is the most prominent Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama. Democratic papers in that State are declaring that his claims for support are so great that no man "with a Southern heart in him" should go back on the old man.—*Boston Journal, May 15th.*

And yet the *Journal* has constantly assured its readers that "conciliation" has been a glorious success throughout the South, and that the old cor of THE DANGER

publican principles, are the only "Bourbons" in the country. We don't see why the *Journal* should not bestow upon this old Langdon a share of the admiration it has lavished upon Ben Hill, who introduced in the Confederate Senate formal resolutions in favor of murdering all Union soldiers captured on Southern soil.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington special writing Saturday, says:

Mr. Henderick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, one of the most benevolent old gentlemen in the world with other people's money attempted to report to the House to-day as from the Committee on Public Lands his notorious bill lending $400 from the Treasury to every man who will settle on the public lands. Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, asked him to state whether it was ordered reported by the majority of the committee. Mr. Wright's benevolent countenance became red as he replied, "I have been waiting six months to report it. It is a unanimous report from the committee." Thereupon another member of the committee finished Mr. Wright by the explanation that the committee unanimously agreed not to recommend the bill, and Mr. Wright sat down amid the laughter of the House and advice from some members to make the appropriation out of his own pocket.

A Greenback club in South Windham, Maine, has disbanded. Asa club its members are unbroken to honestly investigate the financial problem. Hence the result. When ever our honest farmers look into this question earnestly for themselves, instead of accepting the inventions and vagaries of demagogues, they will come to the same conclusion, that only evil can come from an inflated, irredeemable currency.

They have an economical city government in Bangor this year. An Alderman recently moved to buy a carpet for the Aldermen's room. One speaker said that it was customary in other cities "to dignify the Aldermen's room with a carpet," and he thought they should have one. Another said that the great trouble was that they always tried to copy after larger cities, and put on airs, and that he thought they could get along without a carpet, and the order was refused a passage.—*Boston Herald.*

A Wasuington special to a paper which supports the conciliation policy announces:

The Ku-Klux cases on the docket at Columbia, S. C., have been *nol. pros'd* by direction, it is said, of the President. Strong efforts are being made to secure the pardon of the Ku-Klux prisoners now in the Albany Penitentiary.

## Special Notices.


**NOTICE.**

If you want to see a variety of FRESH FISH, you can find them

Bluefish, Scup and Bass, Salmon, Mackerel, Shad, Halibut, and Codfish,

AT A. A. KENNEY'S,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

may16

NOROMBEGA HALL.

J. D. WARD.....MANAGER

One Night Only.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 15.

First appearance in Bangor of

WILLE FACHON'S

FAMOUS AND ORIGINAL

Sensational Burlesque

AND

FOLLY COMPANY.

The very latest Parisienne sensation entitled

CUPID,

introducing the ENTIRE COMPANY in the

MINUET D'AMOUR,

ON THE

DANCE OF LOVE.

CHAS. MOORE.....Leader of Orchestra
T. B. LONG.....Leader of Brass Band

Admission 35 and 50 cents.

PORTLAND, 14th, 15th and 16th; AUGUSTA, 17th; BANGOR, 18th; ST. JOHN, N. B., week commencing May 20th. may15

DR. BLAISDELL'S

Residence corner of Essex and Somerset Sts. Office, on Main St. in Block occupied by N. C. Downing. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. apr25

Convention of the Reform Clubs

OF THE

State of Maine.

The Quarterly Convention of the Reform Clubs will be held at NORWAY, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 5th and 6th.

Fully appreciating the good results arising from our earnestness and sincerity in this great and glorious work, we earnestly hope that all the Clubs in the State will be fully represented. "Keeping up the good work."

One and one third fare for the round trip on the M. C. R. R.

Return tickets will be furnished by the Secretary for the Portland & Ogdensburg, Portland & Rochester and Grand Trunk Railroads.

Per order State Committee.

FRANK KENDRICK, President.

GEO. W. MUSCH, Secretary.

Portland, May 2, 1878.

LUMBERMEN AND RIVER DRIVERS

TAKE NOTICE.

That I am prepared to furnish Sealed Oars, Bateaux, Oars, Paddles, Spike and Shaved Canthooks, Stocks, Arch, Spruce and Maple Poles, and Boating Poles, of a superior quality and at short notice. Which I am selling as low as can be bought anywhere. Parties that are in want of any of the above, Driving Tools had better compare my Stock with others before purchasing.

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PIANOS,

constantly on hand. Wood treat especial attention to the W. P. BISHOP, both Square and upright, they being an old established piano, and having the LATEST STYLES of PIANOS always on hand among which are a variety of the celebrated

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which, besides having all the improvements of the modern organs, have many more and valuable ones never before offered. Organs will be explained to any who wish. Sand Instruments, Strings and Sheet Music, and other Musical merchandise very low.

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On and after this date the Omnibus will be run to MOUNT HOPE on every pleasant afternoon, leaving West Market Square at 2 P. M.

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LARRABEE

Fresh Potatoes, Ginger Snaps, Butter Lake Biscuits, and everything in Canned Goods line, for sale by

MAYO & APPLETON.

New Vermont Cheese,

New Sage Cheese, Evaporated Apples, Green Apples.

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CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

PERFECTLY DELICIOUS.

Use the Confectioners' Sugar. Take white of an egg the same amount of water, beat the white to a froth, stir in the Confectioners' sugar adding the water until all is enough to roll with the fingers. Let drops harden sufficiently to drop into the melted chocolate.

Use the CONFECTIONERS SUGAR for Chocolate Cream, Cream in the market. For sale by

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All colors, ready cut, for closet and pantry shelves.

Also Tissue Paper all colors for Gas Fixtures, &c

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BOYS' CLOTHING,

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Lucretia, History of a Crime. Madame Gonsalin, For Each Other. Birds of a Feather. Story of Avis. And other new books recently added to our Circulating Library.

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Warranted strictly Pure White Lead, unsurpassed for Whiteness, Body and Durability.

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NOVELTIES.

We have the finest lot of Novelties of the Season, and a LARGE VARIETY received yesterday. Also,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

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Wednesday & Thursday Evenings,

MAY 15th AND 16th,

The Dramatic and Operatic Burlesque founded upon the Nursery Tale and Old Song of

"A frog he would a wooing go,"

ENTITLED

OPERA,

—WITH—

POLLYWOG CEORUS,

will be given by a MUSICAL DRAMATIC COMPANY of

FIFTY PERFORMERS,

ASSISTED BY

Andrews' Orchestra,

with clear, classic Costumes and Properties from entirely original designs.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

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Sir Thomas Cat.....Mr. David Cushing.
Robber Kitten.....Mr. W. J. Cushing.
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Saxon, the Spaniel.....Mr. J. E. M. Sanford
Gypsy Otter.....Mr. J. A. Clergue
Sentinel Frog.....Mr. H. C. Quimby
Queen Frog.....Mrs. J. A. Deowell
Baroness Rat.....Mrs. W. F. Shaw
Miss Mouse.....Miss Mary C. Sims
Child Frog.....Miss Annie Stubbs
Chorus of Frogs, Fairies, Rats, Mice and Gypsies.

Sale of seats to commence Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at the store of David Bugbee & Co. Admission 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Front Balcony and Orchestra seats, 75 cents. may7

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 20th day of May, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the City of Bangor with Pipe, Gates, Hydrants, Stop Boxes, Fire Plugs, Lead and Gates, Tools and Materials for the year 1878, and for laying the same, and for the building of Brick Work, Stone Work and Cement Work, and for the Excavation and Refilling in connection therewith, and for the Repairs of Pipes, Hydrants, Gates and Stop Boxes, and for the Repairing of Streets, Sidewalks and Crossings, and for the Repairing

War and Courier.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## MAINE NEWS.

### SERIOUS FIRE.

**The Cotton Mill Picker at South Berwick Burned—Loss $50,000.**

SALMON FALLS, N. H., May 15. About half-past seven this morning a fire broke out in the picker attached to the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co's cotton mill in South Berwick, Me., which created a general stampede among the operatives. By the prompt efforts of the South Berwick and Salmon Falls firemen, with the fire apparatus of the mill, the fire was confined to the picker, which was totally destroyed. Loss $50,000; insured.

### APPLEDORE ISLAND.

**Title Settled.**

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 15. The question relating to the title of the State of Maine to Appledore Island, Isles of Shoals, in opposition to the title of Oscar and Cedric Laighton to the same property, has just been decided by the Governor and Council in favor of the latter.

### FROM PORTLAND.

**A Verdict Against the Grand Trunk.**

PORTLAND, May 15. In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the case of Harvey vs. Grand Trunk Railroad for refusal to transport railroad poles and ties to Athabasca, the jury rendered a verdict for Hervey of $11,000.

### FROM LEWISTON

**Various Matters.**

LEWISTON, May 15. Friday it was discovered that several cottages on the Pol- and camp ground had been entered and articles stolen. Suspicion rested on Jere Robinson, of East Poland, who was found at Yarmouth and arrested Tuesday. He has his trial at Auburn to-day. At ten fire was discovered on the roof of the building owned by J. W. Farwell, and occupied by Pooll and Landry. It caught from a chimney. The damage is slight. Heavy hosts and slight freezing of the ground are repo ted this morning.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—Second Session

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.

Mr. Christiancy from the Committee on Revision of Laws reported back the petition of Robert G. Ingersoll, and others asking a repeal or modification of certain provisions of the Revised Statutes forbidding the transportation through the mails of certain matter pictures etc., and moved reference to the Judiciary Committee, which was so ordered. This is a petition favoring the repeal of the law forbidding the transportation of obscene literature through the mails.

Mr. Morgan called up the resolution touching the relations between the United States and Mexico and spoke at length in favor thereof. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate at 2:20 p. m., on motion of Mr. Sargent went into executive session.

At 3:40 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

**House.**

At the opening of the House there was an unusually small attendance.

Mr. Wood inquired whether the Senate resolution for final adjournment was not a question of higher privilege than the pending question of Potter's resolution?

Mr. Hale suggested that the matter be decided by the House.

The Speaker gave it as his opinion that the question of final adjournment was a question of privilege between the two Houses somewhat analogous to the report of a conference committee, which had been always held to be a question of the highest privilege, taking precedence even of a motion to adjourn. In this instance consideration of that question had been postponed till to-day, and it now came up.

Mr. Hale—As of the highest privilege?

Speaker—As of higher privilege between these two questions.

Mr. Wood thereupon called up the Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment and moved its consideration be postponed till Wednesday, May 29th. He also moved the previous question.

Garfield hoped Wood would state his reasons for postponement. Wood said if the House desired it and if there was no objection he would state his reasons very briefly—(cries for "regular order" from the Democratic side)—Fiem said Wood I must insist on the previous question.

Garfield—The gentleman has a right to make his statement before he moves the previous question.

Speaker—The gentleman from New York demands the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, 84 to 67 the motion to postpone was agreed to yeas 130 nays 106.

Bridges asked unanimous consent to offer a motion calling for information in regard to the claim of Carlos Butterfield against the government of Denmark but a demand for the regular order was promptly interposed by Blackburn and the regular order was announced by the Speaker to be on seconding the previous question on the resolution offered by Potter Monday last. The speaker put the question to a standing vote and announced that the ayes appeared to have it. Thereupon a division was made by Hale, and that gentleman and Potter were appointed tellers. The Tellers reported ayes 121 noes 1, Hale's own vote—and then the objection, "no quorum."

"Mr. Speaker," came from Hale and he was recognized by the chair. Then a motion for a call of the House was made by Hale and ordered. The call proved the presence of 290 members. Further proceedings under the call were then dispensed with.

Mr. Hale—Will the gentleman from New York (Potter) listen to me for a moment?

Mr. Kenna—I demand the regular order. The question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question and the Republicans refraining from voting and the Democrats being unable to muster more than 120 the House was again without a quorum.

Mr. Caldwell rising to a question of order directed the Speaker's attention to rule 31 of the House. The Speaker directed the rule to be read. It provides that every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote unless the House shall excuse him.

Mr. Caldwell—The language of that rule is imperative. It says that every member present shall vote.

Mr. Fort—I suggest, we are all paired on this side of the House.

Mr. Caldwell—I call attention to the fact that Cannon is present, has failed to vote and not been excused.

Speaker—This is not a new difficulty. The chair has caused the rule to be read, which is the extent he thinks of his power in that direction. In other words he knows of no physical way even by means of the sergeant-at-Arms or through any persuasive power which he possesses—(laughter)—to compel the gentleman to vote; but if the gentleman (Caldwell) will indicate a way, the chair will cause it to be followed.

Caldwell—I suggest that the chair can order the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any member who disregards the rules and carry him between the tellers. (Derisive laughter and cries of "suppose you let him try it," from the Republican side.)

Mr. Mills called attention to Speaker Blaine's ruling in the 41st Congress, when the democrats were filibustering against the civil rights bill, that "you could bring a horse to water, but you could not make him drink."

Mr. Beebee—I desire to ask my colleague (Potter) why he does not proceed to enforce the attendance of absent members under the call instead of moving to dispense with all further proceedings under the call.

Mr. Potter—I will answer my colleague that we have not and cannot bring a quorum of Democrats here to-day, and we passed yesterday a joint resolution for an adjournment of both Houses to-morrow at 4 o'clock, by virtue of which all proceedings under the call would terminate at that time without there being an opportunity for bringing in absent members.

Mr. Beebe—Then I hope that when we meet to-morrow that an order will be issued to bring in absentees on both sides so as to put an end to pairs. (Cries of this is not a quorum from Republican side.)

Another call of the House was ordered and showed a presence of 283 members and on motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, further proceedings were dispensed with.

Mr. Cox—Now I move that the House adjourn in order to give our Republican friends a chance to get back to their seats. Rejected. Another vote was taken on seconding the demand for the previous question, which resulted 105 to 1 and the point of no quorum was again made by Hale. Wood moved to adjourn. Defeated, yeas 79; nays 107. The Republicans voting solidly against it and being reinforced by a number of Democrats. After another ineffectual attempt to secure a quorum the Congressional motion of Mr. Potter at 1.30 P. M., adjourned without a division.

The clerk gave notice of a Republican caucus to be held immediately. This announcement was received with laughter and the clapping of hands on the Democratic side and with demonstrations of triumph and defiance on the Republican side. There was for a few minutes great excitement, but gradually the audience and Democrats withdrew, leaving the Republicans in possession of the Chamber.

## POLITICAL.

### The State Convention.

**A "Stalwart" Platform Adopted.**

**No Indorsement of the "Policy."**

**Strong Declaration in Favor of Equal Rights.**

**The Republican State Convention.**

HARRISBURG, May 16. The Republican State Convention chose J. W. Purviance, temporary chairman, and committees were appointed on organization, platform, etc.

**The Permanent Organization.**

Nearly an hour elapsed when at 1.30 the Committee on resolutions made its appearance after which the convention was called to order. The committee on contested seats made a report which was adopted. Mr. Reeder, Chairman of the Committee on permanent organization, reported a list of permanent officers of the convention at the head of which was the name of Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia. Lucius Rogers, of McKean county, was nominated Secretary, with 60 Vice-Presidents and as many assistant Secretaries. The report was unanimously adopted. Mayor Stokely was then conducted to the platform amid great enthusiasm. He thanked the convention for the honor conferred and urged such conduct on part of the convention as will insure one of Pennsylvania's old fashioned majorities.

**The Platform Reported and Unanimously Adopted.**

Mr. Cessna, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the platform, stating that the Committee adopted it unanimously. The resolutions were as follows: The Republican party of Pennsylvania adhere to its historical record and to its principles heretofore often affirmed, declares—

First. That it is uncompromisingly opposed to free trade in whatever disguise presented, unhangingly devoted to home industry, and hereby avows its special and direct hostility to the tariff bill now pending in Congress, the same being in the interest of importers and foreign manufacturers, and in opposition to American labor.

Second—That labor being the great source of national wealth, the prosperity of the nation must depend upon the extent to which labor is protected and employed, and that our government being a government of the people, should endeavor to promote by all proper means, the commercial and industrial interests of the nation, that industry and capital may both be profitably employed.

Third—American commerce should be fostered and home enterprise developed by the National Government to the end that our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and industrial interests may flourish, our people find employment and the country be restored to permanent prosperity.

Fourth—That public lands belong to the people and should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers so that the industrious poor may be encouraged and aided to enter upon and occupy them.

Fifth—That we are now as ever opposed to the payment of claims from the National Treasury to those lately engaged in, or sympathizing with, the rebellion. No conqueror should be forced to pay indemnity to the conquered and the presentation of bills demanding over three hundred millions of dollars at the present session of a Democratic House is awarning to the country of the cost and danger of retaining in power a party whose chief aim is to make reprisals on tax payers for losses which the crime of treason brought upon the Southern people.

Sixth—That we view with alarm the growing depression of many of the leading trade interests of the State and country resulting largely, it is believed, from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight transportation privileges given by many of the transportation companies of the State and country to a favored few, to the prejudice of our general producing interests, and this convention earnestly recommends the enactment of such laws by the State and National Legislatures as will correct this growing evil.

Seventh—That the Southern Republicans white and colored have our earnest sympathy in the unequal contest to which they are subjected for civil liberty and the maintenance of their constitutional privileges, and that in the interest of their guaranteed rights we demand from the general Government for them an equal and fair ballot and that equality before the law which should be the boast of every Government.

Eighth—Resolved, that the administration of Gov. Hartranft meets the hearty endorsement and unqualified approbation of the party that elected him and continues to honor him. He has proved himself an able magistrate, a true patriot and wise officer and his party tenders him the praise due to his personal uprightness, to his political devotion and to his official records.

Those resolutions protesting against the payment of rebel claims, in favor of a protective tariff and eulogistic of Governor Hartranft's administration, were loudly applauded. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

**General Henry M. Hoyt Nominated for Governor.**

Hon. Henry W. Palmer of Luzerne, put in nomination for Governor General Henry M. Hoyt in a speech, in which he eulogized his scholarly and soldierly qualities. He nominated him as a captain, who would lead the Republican hosts to victory. He spoke of his bravery in the field of battle and of his able legal attainments. The names of J. P. Wickersham, Henry Rawle, Galusha A. Grow and Gen. James R. Beaver were placed in nomination. Hoyt was nominated on the first ballot, which stood as follows: Hoyt, 161; Graw, 47; Beaver, 12; Wickersham, 30; Morrill, 1. Rawle's name was withdrawn. The nomination was made unanimous amid loud applause.

**Other Nominations.**

Hon. Jas. P. Sterret and Hon. Daniel Agnew were nominated for Supreme Judge and the ballot resulted: Sterret, 154; Agnew, 92. Chas. W. Stone was nominated for Lieut.-Governor. The nominee for Governor delivered an address and the Convention adjourned sine die.

### RHODE ISLAND.

**Arms for the Turks.**

PROVIDENCE, May 15. The Journal is authorized to say that the Providence Tool Company has started up simply to complete the original Turkish contract of which about 100,000 rifles are still to be made. Negotiations have been going on between this company and different Governments in regard to the manufacture of arms, but nothing has been reached that at all approaches the exaggerated accounts that have been published of the rumors that have been circulated.

### WASHINGTON.

**Committee Reports.**

WASHINGTON, May 15. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State to-day, agreed to report to the House, with the request that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, resolutions sustaining the charges against the Consular court to Shanghai, Bradford. The House Committee on Appropriations to-day, decided to recommend non concurrence in all the Senate amendments to the Indian and pension appropriation bills. These bills will therefore shortly be referred to the Committees of Conference. The committee appointed in the meeting called by the Secretary of the Treasury, to take suitable action concerning the death of Prof. Henry, not to-day, and reported resolutions expressive of the loss sustained by the American science in the death of so eminent a scientist and resolving that the heads of bureaus of the Treasury attend the funeral in a body.

**The Republican Caucus.**

The Republican members of the House held a caucus this afternoon to take action concerning the proposition introduced by Representative Potter to invest gate the alleged Florida and Louisiana Presidential election frauds. Mr. Hale presided and Mr. Conger was Secretary. The caucus was addressed by Messrs. Banks, Garfield, Hale, Conger, Fort, Brown Butler, Ittner, Hazelton, Blair, Williams of Wis., Thompson and others, all agreeing that the pending resolution offered from the Democratic side had a purpose hidden and deep to overthrow the present administration while the result might lead to a revolution in the country. The only difference of opinion was as to how far the Republican members should resist the passage of the resolution should the amendment now in the hands of Mr. Hale proposing to include Oregon Mississippi and certain matters connected Louisiana and Florida, in the investigation be excluded and as to whether they should by such resistance take the responsibility of delaying legislation for an indefinite period in order to prevent what they deemed not only wrong but dangerous. It was generally held that the interest of the resolution was of sufficient gravity to justify resistance to the end.

Mr. Brown submitted a resolution which was agreed to providing for a committee of nine to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of the caucus. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee. Brown, Garfield, Reed Phillips, Cannon, Oliver, Claflin, Purnell, and Mitchell. They reported the following resolutions. The 1st of which passed unanimously and the second with few dessentants only:

Resolved—That the resolution now pending in the House is an attempt in form unjustifiable and illegal to reopen the question of the presidential title, a question solemnly settled by the action of the 44th Congress which alone had jurisdiction and is therefore revolutionary and destructive of the good order, business prosperity and peace of the country.

Resolved, That the effort of the Democratic majority to force upon the House without opportunity for amendment or debate, a measure of such a revolutionary character which has not been recommended or considered by any of its committees, but has been devised by individual or party ends should be resisted by all means which are authorized by the rules of the House.

### OHIO.

**Adjournment of the Legislature.**

COLUMBUS, May 15. The Senate adjourned until January. In the House resolutions declaring the seat of Representative O'Connor vacant were adopted, and the House adjourned until January.

### VIRGINIA.

**A Heavy Storm.**

NORFOLK, May 15. The steamer Adelaide proceeded as far as Fortress Monroe last night on her regular trip to Baltimore, but was obliged to put back here on account of a severe rain with a heavy northwest wind. The Boston steamer and steamer Hatteras both sailed yesterday afternoon, but anchored in Hampton Roads and are waiting for better weather. An immense quantity of rain fell and the storm still continues.

### LOUISIANA.

**The Log Seizure Investigation.**

LAKE CHARLES, May 15. The log-seizures investigation closed here yesterday evening. The commission announced at the beginning that it winds up the investigation in New Orleans by taking there only record evidence. It is expected that such evidence will be offered by the defense. The commission sat here nine days, examining 34 witnesses for the prosecution and six for the defense, whose testimony covers nearly 1,000 pages in writing. The commission ruled in favor of a full investigation. All previously unsold logs bought at Marshal's sale last September by Cutter, for the Government, were sold by special agent Adams, 25,198 logs being sold for $6,631—except about 4,000 logs on the Calcasieu side of the Sabine river, which Adams goes there to-day to sell. All Government officials connected with the log seizures are discharged. The U. S. troops remain here for the present.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington D. C., May 16, 1. A. M.

*Ind cations.*

For the Middle Atlantic States and New England: Northeast to Northwest winds falling, followed by rising barometer; cloudy and rainy weather.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**THE EASTERN CRISIS.**

**Schouvaloff's Mission—The Czar Determined for War.**

NEW YORK, May 15. A St. Petersburg special says that the following is the true version of the mission of Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg. The Emperor alone holds out for war, and he was with the idea of bringing fresh influences to bear on him that the pretext was devised to bring back Schouvaloff, who is known to favor a peaceful settlement. Schouvaloff has had several interviews with the Emperor, presenting his views with great force, and pointing out the disadvantages of an immediate settlement that would enable Russia to consolidate her conquests and prepare for future emergencies. He said all that could be said on the side of peace without losing sight of the fact that war with England would still be one of the possibilities of the near future. He has not yet succeeded in making any impression on the Emperor's mind, although aided by the fact that the Empress and her entourage (sur-dondiqs) are in favor of peace, he will continue his efforts for some time longer. The Emperor thinks that the influence and dignity of Russia would suffer if she conceded what England demands, and that England would go a correspondingly. He is therefore willing to take the chances of a protracted war, so that if England expects to gain her point it must be at enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure, which will make the gain as dear as possible. Schouvaloff's interviews with the Czar have been private, no third person being present. He found his Majesty very determined not to yield a single point to England. He is fully convinced of his ability to hold his own, and to make England a considerable peer by any resort to actual war. Gortschakoff is better. Schouvaloff had an interview of an hour with him, and reported the result of his interview with the Czar.

**Russian Recruits.**

Cable specials state that the Russians are raising recruits throughout Bessarabia, and a conscription is ordered. The young men in the Khillipopolis and Starlanaka districts have been forbidden to leave the country. The Servian organizations of Bulgaria have been suspended in consequence of the Mohamedan insurrection.

**Preparation for War.**

LONDON, May 15. Advices from Bucharest state that detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for reinforcements to the field. Some of these when they totally ignorant of military drill. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube. The Russians are making additional contracts in Roumania for transport carts and animals. It is said 2000 more are ordered to be ready in two weeks for service south of the Danube. Reserve activity prevails in the Servian Arsenals. Orders have been issued to the factory at Kragujie Vaks to increase the production of 40,000 rounds per day. All serviceable artillery in store is ordered to be mounted and immediately sent to the front.

**Turkish Situation.**

A despatch from Constantinople says Todleben declares unless the Turkish Commissioners induce the insurgents to disperse he will adopt severe repressive measures. A telegram from Batoum states that a concentration of 7000 armed Mussulman inhabitants at Lazlaga in Ardanatsch district compelled the Russians to retreat and the Cossack gathering of armed bands is renders untenable the Russian positions at Livade and on Choruk river.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**The Labor Troubles.**

LONDON, May 15. The representatives of operatives left the meeting at Manchester yesterday, where no compromise was arrived at, and they indicated that the leaders would not be able to longer restrain the men and declined all responsibility for what might happen at the strike district. When the news of the decision reached Barnley, thousands of people assembled in the streets hooting, shouting and smashing windows. A mass meeting will be held there to-day and serious trouble is feared.

The riot in Blackburn last evening was the direct result of the announcement of the failure of negotiations. There were also riotous demonstrations at Accrington and a serious break of the peace is still apprehended there.

**A Wild Scene of Mob Violence.**

A London special says the agitation among the strikers at Blackburn is unabated. A mob assembled to-day in front of the Town Hall and demanded the surrender of Col. Jackson, chairman of the Master's Committee, threatening his life. The mob was terribly excited and ready for any violence. Col. Jackson escaped with fully 10,000 in pursuit followed by the military and police.

**The Coming Debate in Parliament.**

LONDON, May 15. The movement of Indian troops to Malt will be discussed in the House of Lords Monday, when Baron Selborne will call attention to the question as to whether such movement previous to notifying Parliament is constitutional. The opposition, however, will not move any resolution on the subject in the House of Lords and Lord Hartington's resolution in the Commons is declared by him not to be intended to raise the question on the policy of using the Indian forces but merely the legal issue.

**The Times Says:**

When it is announced beforehand that the leader of the opposition in the lower House will not raise the question of policy and when the principal lawyer of the party in the House of Lords will not throw his objections into form of a resolution, mere discussion of the constitutional law of the case would be more suitable for a debating society. The fact is the issues of the present crisis have passed beyond the control of even the British Parliament. The general policy of the Government has received at its most critical stage the support of the country and the Ministry have accordingly taken steps which leave the next turn of events in other hands.

## CANADA.

**The Fenian Scare.**

OTTAWA, May 15. No despatches of importance have been received from the frontier scouts to-day. Another battery has been organized at Prescott and guns for their use will be received from the Kingston battery. The Major General is fully posted concerning the movements of the marauders and the threatened attack, and the probabilities of England becoming involved in a war with Russia are the topics of general conversation.

**The Hanlon-Plaisted Race—Hanlon Wins by Four Lengths.**

TORONTO, May 15. The Hanlon-Plaisted boat race started at 1.36 p. m., Hanlon taking and keeping the lead, winning by four lengths. The time is unofficially stated as 13 ms. 34 sec.; 14 ms. 12 secs. Fully 50,000 people witnessed it.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

**Monetary Situation.**

NEW YORK, May 15. Money 3@4 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE closed at 4.88@4.87. GOLD closed at 100¼.

Government Securities closed at the following quotations—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's, due 1881, (coup Jan 1 & July 1) | int 101 | |
| " " 1881, (reg Jan 1 & July 1) | 104 | |
| " " 1867, (coup Jan 1 & July 1) | 106½ | |
| " " 1868, (coup Jan 1 & July 1) | 106 | |
| U. S. 5s, | 104¼ | |
| 10-40's, 5's (old, (reg, May 1 & Nov 1) | 104 | |
| " currency 6's, | 112 | |
| " 4½s, | 103 | |
| " 4s, | 102½ | |

(Above quotations state the accrued interest)

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, May 15. FLOUR is lower—sales 13,500—State and Western and State, $4.10 @ 5.30; extra Ohio, $5.35@6.25; white wheat Western, 5.60 @ 6.50; Southern, $4.50 @ 7.75.

WHEAT is lower—sales 202,000 bushels—No. 2 Spring, 1.26@1.21; No. 2 winter red, 1.28@1.31.

CORN lower—sales 38,000 bushels—ungraded western mixed 60@61; steamed, 59@60.

OATS are lower—sales 1,000 bushels—mixed western and state, 34@35; white western and state, 35@40.

COFFEE—No 7 14@16.

SUGAR is firm—Fair to good Refining, 7@7½, prime, 7½; standard A, 8; granulated, 8 3-16@8½; powdered, 9@9½; crushed, 9½.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7½; refined, 11½.

ROSIN at 1.30@1.60.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 29.

PORK—new mess, 9.30@9.35.

BEEF is quiet.

LARD—prime steam, 7.40.

**Chicago Produce Market.**

CHICAGO, May 15. Flour is unchanged.

Wheat—No. 2, 1.10½.

CORN—No 2, 47½.

OATS at 26.

BARLEY at 61½

RYE at 53.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Full moon to-night.

Were you at the Opera?

Haying has begun in Orono.

The fides are now running high.

Next Saturday Edward Leavitt will sell a lot of plants at auction.

Several passengers left this city for the West yesterday morning.

The Sheriffs made a light seizure at the Maine Central depot last night.

For every variety of fresh fish go to N. A. Kenney's, Kenduskeag Bridge.

The Searsport House will be sold at auction one week from next Tuesday.

The Knights of St. Patrick will participate in the Memorial Day services.

Potato bugs with linen ulsters and eyeglasses on, are inspecting potatoe fields all over the country.

There was quite a heavy frost Tuesday night, and some of the young blossoms were somewhat injured.

Both the ladies and gentlemen will be interested in E. A. Buck & Co.'s advertisement in this morning's issue.

The prayer meeting of the Woman's Temperance Union, in the First Baptist chapel this afternoon, at four o'clock.

We are indebted to Hon. W. J. Corthell, State Superintendent of Common Schools, for a copy of the annual report for 1877.

City Marshal Reed offers a reward of ten dollars for the conviction of any person who is poisoning the dogs about the city.

Doctor Mann has put a motor into his drug store for the purpose of running a press which he uses considerably in his business.

Mr. Richard O'Brien, of the 4th. John Globe, is the holder of the ticket that drew the $5,000 prize in the I. F. S. lottery at St. John.

We understand that Prof. James Whitney of Boston, teacher of music, is soon to take rooms in this city to give instruction in vocal music.

The jurors have been finally dismissed and the Court has adjourned until Monday. Thus far there have been thirty-seven trial days in the term.

FIRE. A Calais correspondent under date of the 15th inst. writes: "The house of Robert Wade at Mill town Me., was damaged by fire Tuesday afternoon. Loss about seven hundred dollars, fully insured. A man was arrested at the fire for attempting to steal."

Mr. Wm. Ethelbert Kerby, who gave a series of excellent readings in this city last winter, is now in town. It is quite probable that he will again favor our citizens next week.

The editor of a paper in this State says he should have had some trout the other day for his dinner if the party who went a fishing, and promised him some, had caught any.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday morning. City Solicitor Appleton presented a communication in relation to a suit now pending against the city, and the matter was talked over, but no action was taken. They passed an order fixing the salary of the City Agent at $900 a year including clerk hire.

Mr. Geo. F. Williams reporter of the New York *Herald* and Mr. Henry A. Ogden of Frank Leslie's Illustrated paper returned from Ellsworth by a private team last evening, and took tea at the Exchange. They were intending to take the Western train, but Mr. Williams received a dispatch directing him to remain at Ellsworth, and Mr. Ogden went along without him.

Our correspondent in Orono writes: "There was a heavy frost in that town on the morning of Wednesday. The mercury stood at 30°, ice was made in several places and the ground frozen. In some of the early gardens where the squashes beans etc., had come up they were killed. No injury appears to have been done to the fruit trees although many of them had begun to blossom."

MILO. Our correspondent writes: "The farm buildings of Joseph Emery of Medford, were totally consumed by fire Tuesday afternoon; also one hog, and calf. Hardly anything was saved. Some of the bedding was got out of the house, but it took fire afterwards and was destroyed. Two families, (G. W. and Joseph Emery) were living in the house at the time. The fire caught in the barn. It is thought to have taken by sparks from the house. Insured for $1200 in the Piscataquis Mutual of Dover.

FROM BUCKSPORT. The new bark "Penobscot" built by Wm. H. Genn & Co., at Bucksport, leaves for Boston next Monday, in ballast, where she is chartered for Australia, with a general cargo.

The last rites and ceremonies in honor to the late Rufus Buck, who passed away, so suddenly at Bucksport on Saturday morning last, were held at the Congregational church at Bucksport at 2 o'clock P. M., (yesterday.) Quite a large number of the members of the family and relatives who reside out of the State, were present. The sermon and eulogy were given by Revs. Tenney of Ellsworth, and Thurston of Searsport. Business was generally suspended throughout the village, and flags were displayed at half-mast from the liberty poles and by all the shipping in port.

PINE GROVE GRANGE, P. OF H., of Brewer, gave a "Harvest Feast," last Monday evening. Quite a number of the members of neighboring Granges and friends outside of the order were present by invitation, and the large hall was filled to overflowing. The tables were loaded with everything that could tempt the appetite, and bouquets of choice flowers were tastefully interspersed between the dishes. At nine o'clock the tables were removed and Worthy Master Little called the meeting to order. The choir opened the entertainment with singing, which was followed by the reading of a humorous poem written by one of the members, which was heartily applauded. One of the lady members then read a short and spicy paper and several short speeches were made by visitors and members of the order and at a seasonable hour all returned home highly pleased with the entertainment. Fine Grove Grange are always very successful in their endeavors to make their invited guests feel perfectly at home and enjoy themselves.

## THE FROG OPERA.

**A Successful and Unique Entertainment—A Large Audience Amused and Delighted.**

The presentation of the unique burlesque by Mr. Chas T. Miller, founded upon the nursery fable of "A frog he would a wooing go" attracted a very large and intelligent audience at Norombega Hall last evening. The Opera was put upon the stage in the most admirable manner, and showed that it had been under careful rehearsal. The performers, with a few exceptions were all amateurs, but all seemed to know their places as well as trained actors, and the Opera ran very smoothly from beginning to end. The settings were fine, and some of the costumes very handsome.

At about eight o'clock the curtain went up and disclosed a group of pollywogs reposing about the ancestral puddle. They were in high glee to learn that their tails were in fashion, and joyfully sang:

"Beauty! tails, O, beautiful tails."

*Prince Frog* then made his appearance out of the well and resolved that he would a wooing go. Queen *Frog* objected, but was finally consoled with flies. At this point a quartette of Brown Frogs, consisting of Messrs. Fairbanks, Quimby, Morrison and Barnabee sang with fine effect:

"O, the bull frog in the vale."

The scene was suddenly disturbed by boys throwing stones, which soon scattered the pollywogs, leaving the *Queen* and *Child Frog*, who made their way out while singing,

"O, Ma, what can the matter be."

The *Prince* then sang a pean to *Miss Mouse*, and the act closed with the departure of the *Prince* on his noble steed, while all united in singing,

"'Tis a pity 'tis no larger."

The second act introduced a gypsy camp where we see the gypsy rats, personated by the following persons: Muses Stewart, Quimby, Hunt, McLaughlin, Currier, Vance, Butler, Fairbanks, Kellogg, Gardner; Misses Hemingway, Nellie Strickland, Lillie Strickland, Trent, Robinson, Clergue, Ross; and Messrs. Clergue, Hardy, Sellers, Sweet, Baldwin, Forest, Mahan, Dalis, Taylor, Stewart, Moody, De Sachel, Cromwell and Palmer. At the close of a merry song, *Prince Frog* and his Squire arrived at the camp. *Barron Rat* then succeeded in getting the *Prince* to tell him about his plan of wooing Miss *Mouse*. The gypsy rats then broke camp and two huge cats came in after the leavings and sang,

"May diddle, diddle."

The cats had some trouble with *Squire*, and in order to vindicate his courage he fights with a cow, but is soon placed horse-de-combat to the great amusement of the audience.

When the curtain arose at the third act, *Miss Mouse* is discovered at the spinning wheel. Her attention is attracted by the melodious voice of *Prince Frog* in a serenade, and she arises to greet him when the old, old story is re-enacted.

*Baroness Rat* then makes her appearance and finally gives her consent to the marriage. *Barron Rat* now arrives and rings,

"Call it not fancy; say, 'tis not fear."

His consent having also been given, the rats make extensive preparations for the wedding; but the cats suddenly appear and do their murderous work. *Prince Frog* makes his escape; but is soon discovered struggling for life with "a lily white duck, which gobbles him up."

The leading characters were finely sustained. Mrs. Crowell as *Queen Frog* sang a number of solos in her usual pleasing manner. Mrs. W. F. Shaw, as *Baroness Rat* sang finely and rendered her part with fine dramatic effect. Miss Gale, as *Miss Mouse* and Miss Stubbs as *Child Frog* showed a careful appreciation of their parts. Mr. Daboll as *Prince Frog* did some fine acting and his magnificent voice was well adapted to the part. Mr. Patten as *Barron Rat*, Mr. Sanford as *Simon*, and the Messrs. Cushing as *Cats* were all good and were favorites with the audience. The music by Andrews Orchestra was a fine feature of the entertainment.

Our citizens are indebted to Mr. Oscar Arnold for his untiring efforts in perfecting the arrangements for this entertainment and we hope that a large audience will be in attendance this evening at the second presentation of the Opera.

## THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

**A Ride About the City with His Honor Mayor Hamlin.**

The three Russian officers remained in the city yesterday, and wherever they went they were the observed of all observers. His Honor Mayor Hamlin left an invitation at the Exchange for the gentlemen to accompany him on a ride about the city during the morning and they gladly accepted the same. During the morning Hon. F. M. Laughton and Prof. Flamant called at the Exchange and received a cordial welcome from the Russian gentlemen. At about ten o'clock Col. Smith had the handsome barouche, which belongs to the Exchange brought around to the door, and His Honor the Mayor accompanied by the officers started on a tour of the city, together with Mr. Laughton and Prof. Flamant, who rode in a single team. After calling at the telegraph office where one of the gentlemen sent a despatch they were driven to the Water Works.

They remained some time at the Works where the machinery was examined, and fully explained to the visitors. From there they were taken to the steamers house, where the steamers were exhibited, and two steams of water were played from one of the hydrants in order that they might get some idea of the Holly system. The party there accepted the invitation of G. F. Godfrey, Esq., to visit his residence on Kenduskeag Avenue, and returned to the Exchange at about twelve o'clock. In the afternoon the visitors went out for a short walk, and in the evening attended the Opera. To-day they will dine with His Honor Mayor Hamlin. To-morrow morning they will go on to Portland in company with the Mayor, and will attend the Grand Army Camp Fire in the evening and return to the Cimbria on the steamer Lewiston. One of the officers is the son of a Russian Admiral.

## SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

APRIL (CIVIL) TERM,

HON. JOHN APPLETON, Justice Presiding.
JAMES H. BURGESS, Clerk of the Courts.
REEL SMITH, Stenographer

Wednesday, May 15.

Michael Schwartz vs. Peter W. Ayer. An action for a stump litter. Defense, the worthlessness of the machine. Verdict for plaintiff for $21.80.

Godfrey & McCrillis.

Chas. H. Gilman vs. Inhabitants of Patten. The defendant town received from the State certain money under the act of 1868 for the equalization of soldiers' bounties. Plaintiff claims that defendant town in paying out the money made a mistake by which he received less than was in fact due him. Defendants say plaintiff gave a receipt in full, knowing it was in full settlement with the town, and thereby agreeing to the distribution. This case goes to the Law Court on report.

There are several other cases pending where the same question is involved.

McCrillis. Wilson & Woodard.
Varney. Benjamin.

**Police Court.**

Tuesday the Sheriffs visited Oldtown and searched the premises of Sam'l W. Lovely and found some liquor in his possession, which they confiscated. He was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday, and it being his second offense he was fined $.00 and cost, and sentenced to three months in jail, from which he appealed.

**Complimentary Resolutions.**

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company the 15th inst., the President presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, after complimentary remarks by several members, were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, J. B. Bradbury, Esq., on the 18th ultimo, tendered to it its Board his resignation of the office of Secretary to take effect at this date, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we desire to bear testimony to the very acceptable manner in which he has performed his official duties to the Company during the six years of his service.

*Resolved*, That in whatever sphere Mr. Bradbury's future business relations may be cast, he will have the earnest wishes of the members of the Board for his success.

Mr. F. W. McClure, who for the past four years has been bookkeeper for Wood, Bishop & Co., was elected Secretary of the Company.

**Business Items.**

Dr. Yellowstone still remains at the Franklin House. He has such confidence in himself and his ability to tell you your disease that he examines you free of charge, in that way you can judge for yourself.

Simple remedies, like manners, are the most commendable. Use SLIPPERY ELM LOZENGES, for Coughs. For sale by all Druggists.

CASWELL & Co., corner of Washington and Winter streets, Boston.

Don't fail to call and see Dr. Yellowstone. He examines you free of charge. Parlors, Franklin House.

Dr. Robinson, the (only professor of the real Indian mode of treatment in America) has treated hundreds of persons who are suffering from chronic diseases during the past week. His rooms at the Globe Hotel have been packed to overflowing, and the people seem to express themselves as more than pleased with Dr. Robinson's method of examinations. The Doctor is not the man who has been peddling stuff on the street, but is a man of high standing in the profession, and the people who are looking for Dr. Robinson should bear in mind that his only office in Bangor is at the Globe Hotel. 2t

The "Globe Hotel" is not closed, but is open to the traveling public as usual, and will be kept up to its first class high standard by the present landlord, J. E. Hartman.

Go see Dr. Robinson at the Globe Hotel.

The success of Dr. Robinson's treatment in the chronic forms of disease is pleasing to persons who have tried it. 2t

CLARKE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS cure instantly. june 11—ly.

AUCTION CLOSED

THE BRANDE'S STOCK

AT

AUCTION PRICES

AT 40 MAIN STREET.

G. W. STEVENS.

Bangor, May 15, 1878.

NOVELTIES.
NOVELTIES.
NOVELTIES.

Just Received at the

CORDAY & VAPS-

STORE,

The Largest Line of NOVELTY DRESS GOODS Ever shown in Bangor.

Opening THIS DAY three Cases short length Prints at 3 1-2c; three Cases Prints at 5c; two Cases Edgstone Cambrics at 8c.

A few more Pieces of that SCHROEDER BLACK SILK, the purest Silk in the Market—a Silk that can be depended on for wear.

A full line of Ladies' Undergarments, Gents' Shirts, Night Dresses, Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.

A full line Trefousse and R. & W. Kids in Spring Colors, in two and three button. If you try them you will like them. Every pair warranted.

E. C. Nichols & Co.

Bangor, April 30, 1878.

Water, Steam and Gas Fitting.

W. C. PEAKES & SON,

GIVE US A CALL.

7 State Street, Bangor, Maine.

Robinson, at the Globe, is not a fifty cent doctor, so if your pocket-book is sick stay at home. "A word to the wise is enough."

Deal with BOWLER & MERRILL, Bankers, No. 7 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor,—if you wish to obtain the safest Securities for the investment of TRUST FUNDS AND SAVINGS at the lowest prices.

[Opinion of Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.]

For weak digestion, general debility, and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and

THE PEOPLE'S BEST MEDICINE

—FOR—

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

NEWTON, N. H., March 27, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Once more I take the pen to praise that king of medicines, Vegetine. When I began taking Vegetine two years ago with such marked benefit, my friends thought it was a stimulant or fact, and would soon subside, leaving me as bad as before. Thinking that some of those who read the testimonial which I wrote at that time might think the same, I wrote once more to satisfy them on that point. Since I began to take Vegetine, almost two years ago, I have enjoyed health and strength the present time, at which I am enjoying far more health, and consider myself cured by Vegetine. Two years ago I was as low as death could be and live. I was confined to the bed for eight months, and given up to die by eight doctors, some of the most skilled in this state. They said I had several diseases, including consumption, heart disease, and several others, equally fatal, and must die. But Vegetine took me at last accord, brought me through, and to that I owe my life. Since my health began to improve, I have made a study of disease, and find the cause of all my symptoms to have been *Dyspepsia or Indigestion*, and I also find that five cases of disease of every six, are effects of the same cause, viz. the food is not properly digested in the stomach, it becomes a poisonous, putrid mass, which is absorbed into the blood, and by that it is conveyed to all parts of the system, causing symptoms of disease in any or all of the organs of the body, and if the cause is not promptly removed, these symptoms become in time organic diseases. I have given Vegetine a thorough test in my own case, and also in that of many of my acquaintances, and find it to be the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, cure the symptoms of which it is also, that I know from you have some fatal organic disease. I am well known in the towns of Goffstown, Weare, and Newton of this State (N. H.), and can furnish an undeniable corroboration of all of these statements. I will willingly answer any letters of inquiry in regard to my case, or the use of Vegetine.

Yours truly, A. J. BURBECK.

If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure of *Dyspepsia* will follow its use.

—FOR—

ASTHMA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—For the last fifteen years, during the months of May and June, I have been afflicted with what the doctors called Asthma. It was very distressing, rendering me miserable, so that I dreaded its coming on. I was recommended to use Vegetine. I took five bottles before I expected the attack, but was entirely relieved. I feel grateful to Vegetine. JNO. T. ZALLINGER,
1708 Greek st., Phila.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who had been long and painfully afflicted.

—FOR—

Pimples and Eruptions of the Skin.

H. R. STEVENS:—

My mother has used your valuable medicine, "Vegetine," for Tetter and Eruptions of the Skin, and has found great relief by the use of it. I can recommend it for such complaints.

R. A. BLACKWELL,
Dec. 26, 1877. Uniontown, Union Co., Ky.

PIMPLES AND Humors on the Face.

In this condition of the skin, the Vegetine is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the blood, it cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors to disappear. By internal treatment all impurities are thrown out. Vegetine gives a good circulation to the blood, relieving the inflamed or congested organism, restoring the health, giving a good, clear complexion.

Vegetine

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

may11 eWsiw

DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss.

This is to give notice that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Tyler R. Wingate, of Hermon, in the County of Penobscot and state of Maine, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Bankrupt Court Room in Bangor, before Charles Hamlin, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. D. CHAMBERLAIN, Deputy U. S. Marshal, may10 eW2w&w1t as Messenger.

A CHAPTER ON Furniture Repairing.

SEC. 1. It can be done.
SEC. 2. It needs to be done.
SEC. 3. It pays to do it.
SEC. 4. It isn't trade which it takes years to learn.

CONCLUSION. If you want health, comfort, peace of mind, and quiet slumber, have your bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, &c., newly upholstered by

HENRY S. BROWN,
apr20 eod 93 State Street.

CATARRH

IS IT CURABLE?

THOSE who have suffered from the various and common forms of disease assumed by Catarrh, and have tried many physicians and some patent medicines, will scarcely believe in its possible curability. And will they say, too, the disease that is so mentioned is so universally prevalent and so destructive to health as Catarrh, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, and Serious and frequently Fatal affections of the lungs follow, in many instances, a case of simple uncured Catarrh. Other sympathetic affections, such as Deafness, impaired eyesight, loss of memory, &c., will may be referred to as minor but nevertheless troublesome results of neglected Catarrh. These are remediable, but as nothing so spared with the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs likely to follow.

IT CAN BE CURED.

If can be cured. There is no doubt about it. The immediate relief afforded by the Catarrh Remedy, it can be safely asserted, is not a slight evidence of what may follow a persistent use of the remedy. The hard encrusted matter that has lodged in a usual passage is removed with a few applications, the membrane and inflammation subdued and healed, the tendrils membranes healthy and are changed and purified. Immediately on action is about of a no verbal gurkling sound, distressing, indicative of life to the system, the foul poison, the destructive agent in catarrhal diseases.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Gentlemen,—My case is hardly a full one. I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity, and for the past 3 full not breathed through one nostril. I had dropping in the throat, and a very bad cough, and could not lie down at night for fear of being unable to lie down and sleep, and a constant dull pain in my head, which at times so full of catarrhal matter as to injure my health. I tried everything I could hear of without benefit